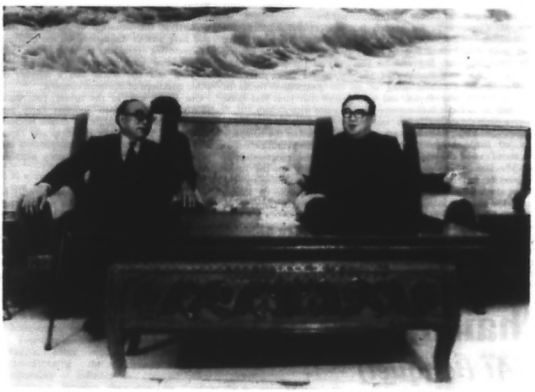
The People's Korea

No. 1,034 EVERY SATURDAY MARCH 21, 1981 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

RECEIVED
DIVISION
MAR 31 1981
PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

WPK, JSP Urge NE Asia to Be Marked Out as Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone



In their Mar. 13 talks in Pyongyang WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung and JSP Chairman Asukata Ichio agreed to declare that Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula and Japan should become a nuclear-free, peace zone. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Compiled from KCNA & Kyodo

President Kim Il Sung and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Asukata on March 16 agreed to mark out Northeast Asia as a non-nuclear peace zone.

Mr. Asukata expressed support for a bi-system reunification of Korea in the form of the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In the joint declaration on the peace zone published on March 16 the two sides confirmed view on the need to withdraw all the nuclear weapons deployed in the Northeast Asia. **(See Box)**

It said, "The scope of the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters."

The joint declaration ended the successful Mar. 13-17 visit of a JSP delegation headed by Mr. Asukata Ichio.

The JSP delegation was in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Its aim was, to borrow President Kim Il Sung's words, "to analyze the situation of Northeast Asia and have serious discussions on the question of removing tensions in this region and guaranteeing a durable peace and security in Asia and the world and a number of other questions of common concern."

The President, hosting a banquet for the JSP delegation, said "The situation prevailing now in Northeast Asia makes it incumbent upon our two parties to cooperate with each other more closely in order to avert the danger of a new war and guarantee peace in this part of the world." **(See page 2)**

The JSP Chairman noted, "In the present world situation I seriously guard against the fact that the Reagan regime obsessed with the idea of 'politics by strength' has made its appearance in the United States in particular, and is going to rapidly push ahead with the line of arms buildup." **(See page 2)**

". . .the task of establishing nuclear-free zones, peace zones, unanimously pursued by us carries very weighty significance as a concrete goal and guideline of the movement for decisively countering this reactionary line and the line of war provocation and achieving peace along the highway of disarmament and detente," he added.

Earlier, in their talks, the WPK and JSP delegations had a shared view that the United States was pressing Japan to make up for the sagging U.S. role in the Asia-Pacific region and form a military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The DPRK President, in his talks with Mr. Asukata, called Chon Du Hwan "the most dangerous figure," while the JSP Chairman described his junta as a "fascist regime" worse than the previous Pak Jung Hi regime.

The President said south Korea has been increasing its military preparedness, especially since the inauguration of the Reagan Administration.

He was referring Reagan-Chon talks in Washington in January and the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit '81."

Mr. Asukata accused the U.S. Administration of playing up the "Soviet threat" and putting pressure on its Western allies to increase their defense efforts.

The WPK General Secretary, calling Chon a "killer being abhorred by the world, declared that he cannot meet for talks with such a guy.

The President denied that his country would advance into the south. Pyongyang would not start a war as the people in the north do not want a world war to start from the Korean Peninsula, he added.

"Pyongyang is always ready for peace talks with south Korea, but only after some other than Chon takes the leadership of the south Korean government," he said.

President Receives Khieu Samphan

DPRK President Kim Il Sung on March 12 received Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who visited Pyongyang to have talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on forming a united front.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam was on hand.

That day President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for Prime Minister Khieu Samphan.

The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by the Prime Minister left Pyongyang on March 12.

The delegation was seen off at the Pyongyang International Airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam. **(KCNA)**

L'Humanite Story Called Baseless Slander

"L'Humanite," organ of the French Communist Party, groundlessly spoke ill of the WPK when Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of the government of Democratic Kampuchea, came to Pyongyang on March 9 to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk staying in Pyongyang.

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, March 14 printed a short commentary titled "Why Is 'L'Humanite' Surprised?"

"L'Humanite," organ of the French Communist Party, groundlessly spoke ill of us when Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, came to our country recently, according to a foreign press report.

Saying that, "those directly responsible for the drama of the Cambodian people found themselves again in Pyongyang," "L'Humanite" writes that "one may be surprised by the welcome which was reserved for the assassins" by us.

This article is not worth argument, being a far cry to truth.

But we feel constrained to say a few words about it, as the paper tried to create a wrong impression of the principled stand of our country among the world people, speaking ill of us.

A hasty judgement and impatient act are always rude and mistaken.

It is, in every respect, their own affair for the Kampucheans to get together and discuss the problem of their country, and no one should interfere in it.

And, is it not self-evident that no one can bar persons of the same nation from freely meeting and conducting activity for the solution of the internal question of the nation?

In any country we can see people of different inclinations gather and discuss matters of their concern. This is not uncommon in the international affair and there is nothing strange at all.

We only received the Kampucheans, since they came to our country.

It is natural to receive people coming to one's country from the moral point of view and it is an internationally recognized etiquette.

Anyone who rightly sees an objective fact with normal thinking would have found nothing rare in this nor been surprised.

It is a question entirely pertaining to our sovereignty how we treat the Kampucheans.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a sovereign state which takes the Juche idea as its unshakable guiding idea.

We shape all lines and policies on the basis of our independent faith and judgement and maintain full sovereignty in its external activities.

In our relations with other countries we do not study other's face nor try to please other's humours.

This is a fact recognized by everyone.

But, why did "L'Humanite" express such surprise in face of an utterly natural and common fact?

It would not have done so, if it saw the objective fact as it was and did not lose its independent thinking and judgement.

(KCNA)

Joint Declaration of WPK And JSP

PYONGYANG, March 16 (KCNA) — A joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone was published in Pyongyang on March 16.

The joint declaration reads:

Joint Declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the Establishment of a Northeast Asian Regional Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party reached an agreement of views on the question of establishing a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone at the talks held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 14, 1981, and declare as follows:

Considering that it is essential to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia for the guarantee of a durable peace and security in Asia and the world, the two sides held that the following questions should be solved for this:

1. All the nuclear weapons deployed in Northeast Asian region should be withdrawn and destroyed and the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be totally prohibited.
2. The foreign military bases and foreign troops which have been illegally built and deployed against the will of the Northeast Asian peoples should be withdrawn.
3. The military bloc formed in the Northeast Asian region for the purpose of aggression should be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted.
4. The scope of the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters.

Convinced that the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region corresponds with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and with the aspiration of the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region and, furthermore, the world, the two sides will strengthen mutual cooperation for its realisation and they evinced a strong hope that the democratic political parties and organisations and the peoples of all strata of the world demanding peace will express an extensive support to this declaration.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

(At Banquet)

DPRK President Kim Il Sung on March 13 arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Asukata Ichio, Chairman of its Central Executive Committee, and made a speech there.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Mr. Asukata Ichio,
Dear guests of the Japan Socialist Party,
Comardes,

It gives us pleasure today to meet the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Mr. Chairman Asukata, a prominent political activist of Japan, paying a visit to our country with deep feelings of friendship toward our people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own, I would like first to warmly welcome the visit of you esteemed Mr. Chairman Asukata and your entourage to our country.

Mr. Asukata, you are our intimate friend already widely known among our people for your righteous activities for peace and democracy and for your sincere support to and cooperation with our people in their revolutionary cause.

You have already visited our country to have your first meeting with us and formed intimacy with us when you were Mayor of Yokohama, and immediately after you assumed the chairmanship of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, you paid a visit to Pyongyang, thereby contributing to laying a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between our two parties.

At a time when the meetings and talks we had with you then are still fresh in our memory, you have come to our country again, leading such a powerful delegation with a view to intensifying the two parties' common struggle to ensure the peace and security of Asia.

This vividly shows that you, Mr. Chairman Asukata, cherish particular friendship toward our Party and people and set great store by the traditional friendship between our two parties.

For the common goal and idea of building a peaceful and free new Asia, our two parties have long forged the firm bonds of friendship, which have developed to a higher stage in recent years.

The Japan Socialist Party set forth the solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea as its important policy of action and is now conducting energetic activities for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, the rupture of the Japan-south Korea nexus, social democracy in south Korea and for the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

At the 15th Congress of the Socialist International last year and many other international meetings your and your party delegations did a lot of work, indeed, to support our cause of reunification.

We are grateful for this and, availing ourselves of this opportunity, express deep thanks to you and your party.

Despite the complicated political situation at home, the Japan Socialist Party has put forth a policy to meet the trend of the times and the desire of the Japanese people and has made tireless efforts to carry it out, thereby enjoying widespread support from the Japanese public.

We express full support and solidarity for the activities of your party for Japan's peace and democracy, demilitarization and neutrality and for the unity of the party and the building of an independent mass party and the unity of all the progressive forces of Japan, and we are sure that your just cause will definitely be crowned with victory.

Today our Party members and working people are struggling to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country upholding the programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward at the historic Sixth Congress of our Party.

The south Korean military fascists backed by the U.S. and Japanese masters are now engaged in all sorts of manoeuvres to further fascistize south Korean society and aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the extreme, while persisting in the "two Koreas" policy. But they will never be able to put down the ardent desire of our 50 million people to live a harmonious life in a reunified land.

The situation prevailing now in Northeast Asia makes it incumbent upon our two parties to cooperate with each other more closely in order to avert the danger of a new war and guarantee peace in this part of the world.

This time we are going to sit knee to knee to analyse the situation of Northeast Asia and have serious discussions on the question of removing tensions in this region and guaranteeing a durable peace and security in Asia and the world and a number of other questions of common concern.

Our Party will, in the future, too, unite firmly with the Japan Socialist Party and wage a resolute struggle to create nuclear-free zones, peace zones in Korea and Japan and expand them to build an independent and peaceful new Asia free from nuclear weapons and war.

Lastly, I hope your visit to our country to be fruitful and propose a toast to the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party, to the health of esteemed Mr. Chairman Asukata Ichio, to the health of dear guests of the Japan Socialist Party, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Chairman ASUKATA

(At Banquet)

Follows the full text of the speech made by Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, at the banquet arranged on March 13 by President Kim Il Sung:

Your Excellency Esteemed President Kim Il Sung, I extend deep thanks to you for such a cordial and sincere welcome accorded us today by Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and you.

I would like to say first of all that we were deeply touched by having an audience of the great leader President Kim Il Sung upon our arrival here.

We of the sixth Korea-visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party have come to your country for two purposes at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The first purpose is to reach a more concrete accord and conclude an agreement on the question of "creating a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone in Northeast Asia" upon which an agreement was reached in the main between your party and our party during the visit of the delegation headed by Shimodaira to your country in December 1978.

The second one is to exchange views between your party and our party on the present tumultuous and tense situation in the world and Asia and thus confirm the common tasks and further consolidate and expand friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples.

These purposes and tasks were basically agreed upon in the "joint communique" issued at the time of our visit to your country three years ago and we want to give a more concrete shape this time to them on the basis of its spirit.

In the present world situation I seriously guard against the fact that the Reagan regime obsessed with the idea of "politics by strength" and "domination by military strength" has made its appearance in the United States in particular, and is going to rapidly push ahead with the line of arms buildup.

It cannot but be said that this line of President Reagan is a reactionary line fundamentally negating the task of disarmament and detente earnestly hoped for by the majority of the world's mankind today and turning backwards more than 20 years the wheels of history against the movement for non-alignment and neutrality, the main trend of the present world.

We consider that the task of establishing nuclear-free, peace zones, unanimously pursued by us carries very weighty significance as a concrete goal and guideline of the movement for decisively countering this reactionary line and the line of war provocation and achieving peace along the highway of disarmament and detente.

U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces of south Korea are perpetrating the "Team Spirit '81" military exercise, the largest in scale in history, under our very eyes.

After President Reagan made his appearance and shamelessly recognized the Chon Du Hwan military fascist system, the armament of the U.S. troops present in south Korea which are equipped with more than 700 nuclear warheads is being further reinforced.

The reactionary forces of Japan are also backing it politically and economically and, through the promotion of the Japan-U.S. joint operational system, are further taking the posture of military participation in the arms buildup of south Korea.

The situation is getting extremely dangerous and strained with each passing day.

At this time our task concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone in Northeast Asia is, needless to say, inseparably linked with the struggle for disarmament and against security pact, "self-defense forces" and for defense of the constitution for the sake of Japan's demilitarization and neutrality, with the daily struggle of the Japanese people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and with the movement for non-alignment and neutrality, which constitute a new main trend in the international community.

We consider that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Japan and Korea and between our two parties which represent them for the genuine stability and peace in Asia should be developed more solidly according to such relations, such a vista of the struggle.

I am sincerely rejoiced at the brilliant success achieved by your party at its Sixth Congress under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the autumn last year and repose a trust in it.

In particular, it put forward the policy of victoriously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the banner of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, a fair, realistic and reasonable plan to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to wage the struggle in a concrete way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the ardent desire of the entire Korean people, and the ten-point policy to be enforced by it. This was very timely under the pressing international situation today and we are deeply impressed by it.

I cannot repress my sincere admiration for such outstanding leadership of you respected President Kim Il Sung for the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. This makes us hope to further strengthen solidarity with the people of the DPRK who are striving under his leadership and with the entire democratic and patriotic people of Korea.

We sincerely hope and firmly believe that through talks between the two parties to be held during our visit to your country a significant success will be achieved for the struggle inseparably linked with the common tasks based on the independent stand maintained by our two parties and thus the ties of friendship and solidarity based on the mutual trust between the two parties be further strengthened.

I say once again that members of our delegation were deeply moved by the fact that as soon as we arrived here we were received by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and heard his impressive words.

In conclusion I propose to drink a toast, wholeheartedly wishing the long life in good health of you President Kim Il Sung and wishing the health of comrades of the Worker's Party of Korea who cordially greeted us.

Rodong Sinmun Attacks Tokyo, London

•Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 11 came out with a signed commentary captioned "Under Cloak of 'Cooperation'" flaying Blaker, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who showed up in Seoul recently and blared at a press conference that Britain would supply weapons to south Korea and strengthen political and economic "cooperation" with the Chon junta there, defending the arms buildup of the junta.

The commentary branded this as a provovative outburst of the British imperialists to stretch a crooked hand of aggression to south Korea under the cloak of "cooperation" and encourage the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique to the ignition of a war against the DPRK.

If the British imperialists ship weapons into south Korea which is a powder magazine overflowing with destructive weapons of U.S. imperialism, it is clear to anyone what purpose they would serve for, the commentary noted, and said:

The British supply of weapons to south Korea and its strengthening of "cooperation" means to defend and foster the criminal acts of the military junta Chon Du Hwan the murderer which harshly suppresses democracy and human rights and is hastening fascistization in south Korea and taking the road of division and war.

The Thatcher government of Britain which is seeking a way out of the serious political and economic crisis in following the aggressive global strategy of the United States intends to play a despicable role in Korea, too, by joining and cooperating with the U.S. in the new war provocation manoeuvres.

The remarks of the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs make us recollect all sorts of crimes committed by the British imperialists against our people in the past. During the past Korean war in particular, they zealously supported the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and sent their mercenaries to the Korean soil to commit indelible criminal atrocities against the Korean people and forced a large number of British youths to die for no purpose as U.S. imperialists' cannon fodder. Britain is going to repeat her shameless crimes, far from deriving a proper lesson from this...

Such was Britain clearly show that the aggressive nature of imperialism never changes even in its senile decay.

•Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki in his recent interview given by the U.S. magazine "Business Week" "hailed" Reagan's revocation of the "pullout plan" of U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and his decision to keep south Korea under U.S. troops' occupation and threw together the balderdash that "democratisation will be further accelerated" in south Korea with the emergence of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime." Rodong Sinmun on March 10 denounced this in its signed commentary titled "Conspirator's Minister Intention."

Suzuki's outburst hailing the U.S. policy of occupation of south Korea and praising the truculent

(Continued on page 8)

Successes and Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction In DPRK (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Economic successes the DPRK achieved in the 1970's are characterized, secondly, by the fact that branches of each industry were constructed in a well-balanced way and their independent production capability was further strengthened.

An independent industry guarantees a self-reliant national economy. Building of an independent economy is one of the main material conditions for building an independent state. It is difficult but important for an independent state to maintain a stand of self-reliance, both political and economic. A complicated international situation makes it more difficult for an independent state to do so. Experiences of other independent countries show how difficult this is. If a country is not independent, it can not cope with changes in internal and international situations and will be politically subjected to other countries.

An independent industry guarantees conditions to enable a country to build an independent national economy free from the impact of fluctuations of world economy. It also contributes toward developing a national economy at high speed and toward building an independent country.

Together with producing national cadres, other requirements for strengthening the independent capability of industry are: (1) To construct industry depending on domestically-produced fuel and raw materials; (2) to gradually expand the output of those fuel and raw materials; and (3) to develop and improve means of industrial production so that they may fully utilize these fuel and raw materials.

The foremost key to the DPRK's independent industrial development is that it consolidated the domestic fuel and raw material bases. In the past ten years the government has carried out nation-wide geological surveys. As a result, mines increased and new underground resources were discovered.

Noticeable results in the mining industry were: (1) Already developed mining areas were expanded in the eastern regions with iron-ore deposits, including the Musan Mine, and in the western regions, hundreds of millions of tons of magnetic iron ore deposits were confirmed; (2) deposits of many kinds of nonferrous mineral resources were confirmed throughout the country and large quantities of magnesite deposits were newly discovered; (3) thousands of millions of tons of coal deposits were confirmed in the Anju region, and new coal deposits were found in wide areas in the western, eastern and northern regions of the country; and (4) useful raw material resources for cement production were developed.

In the mining industry, production equipment was modernized or made larger in scale. In 1978 and 1979, the production of minerals increased 25.7 percent on an average. Production of nonferrous minerals jumped 7 times in the decade.

Today, the country domestically produces more than 70 percent of its total fuel needs. (The rate was 60-70 percent in 1977, according to the report of Premier Li Jong Ok delivered in December, 1977.)

The second key to the industrial development of the DPRK is that new industrial production bases were constructed. Prominent among the successes achieved are:

1) Completely new-type iron-producing factories thoroughly relying on domestically-produced fuel and raw materials were constructed. The quality of processed secondary metal products was raised as a result of the completion of large-size hot- and cold-rolling mills;
2) A success was achieved in the gasification of anthracite. In particular, with gasified anthracite, the production of ammonia increased 1.3 times and phosperous fertilizer 1.5 times. Production of synthetic rubber was industrialized and acrylic, polyethylene fiber factories were newly constructed;
3) The production capability of power with domestic resources increased. The most noticeable success in power industry was an increase in the numbers of coal-fired thermal power stations. This increase in power production also resulted from the construction of sluice-gate-style power stations and medium and small power stations and from the development of new techniques in this domain. Power production rose 2 times in the past ten-year period, with the completion of the Pukchang, Pyongyang, Unggi and Chongchonggang thermal power stations. Today thermal power stations produce more than 50 percent of the country's total power output. (In the pre-liberation year of 1945, hydraulic power accounted 95.4 percent of the total power production, and 68 percent in 1970.) This brought about a major change in the power industry. This is due largely to changeable weather conditions in recent years and resultant instability of rainfall;
4) Pulverized magnesite thrown away as useless before was recovered;
5) Cotton fiber was switched to vinalon fiber, developed in the DPRK, at the Pyongyang Integrated Spinning Mill;
6) A sugar factory fed with corn was built, and domestic materials were used for the output of edible oil, too.

During this one decade, the DPRK placed emphasis not only on strengthening industry independently but also on increasing the quantity and raising the quality of industrial products.

The DPRK's industrial successes in the 1970's were characterized, thirdly, by increased production capacities and also by the fact that the industrial development was continuously maintained throughout the ten-year period.

According to the President's report to the 6th Party Congress, the gross industrial output value in 1979 was 3.8 times that in 1970. The output of heavy industries was 3.9 times and light industries 3.7 times that in 1970.

These figures show that the industry of the DPRK developed at a higher speed in the ten years than in the 6-Year Plan and than the planned rate of the present Second 7-Year Plan. Light industry was developed at a relatively high tempo as compared with other industrial domains.

The industrial growth rate of the U.S. was 2.0 percent (average for 1970-1976), England 0.8 percent (1970-1976) and Japan 4 percent (1977). The average industrial growth rate of developing countries with high industrial growth rates was 8.1 percent between 1967 and 1973 and 5.2 percent between 1973 and 1977. (*White Paper on the World Economy, 1978*)

The industrial growth rates of socialist countries are high, though they are declining year after year. Particularly, in Romania, it was over 12 percent between 1970 and 1977.

The DPRK's industrial development is characterized by a high industrial production level attained by the generally rapid growth of the economy. Especially, per capita production of coal, cement and chemical fertilizers reached the levels in advanced countries of the world.

The coal production target set for the 6-Year Plan was achieved one year and four months ahead of schedule, and in 1976, the country's total coal production reached over 50 million tons. Before the liberation in 1937, Korea's total coal production was only 2.4 million tons. In 1976, the DPRK became one of the ten biggest coal producers of the world. The DPRK outstrips the U.S. and the USSR, the largest coal producers of the world, in per capita coal output of 3.3 tons. With this figure the DPRK follows Poland (5.09 tons) and Australia (4.02 tons).

The country's cement production capacity jumped 2.2 times the level in 1979. In 1980, cement production capacities were 5 million tons and this was raised to more than 11 million tons in 1979. Per capita cement output was 420.4 kg in 1977 and 647 kg in 1979. The DPRK ranks high among the countries of the world in cement production as well as in coal production. The country not only increased production capacities but also raised the quality of products.

The fourth feature of the DPRK's industrial development is that industrial technology has been further developed.

The technical revolution required that all production equipment and processes in industry should be mechanized, automated, electrified and chemicalized with modern and scientific techniques. Mechanization and automation of production means were basic to the technical revolution. This is because: (1) Electrification and chemicalization contribute toward liberating workers from hard labor, but with certain limitation. However, mechanization and automation directly liberate workers from hard labor; (2) mechanization and automation are the material bases for promoting electrification and chemicalization, and these are also prerequisites for introduction of modern production equipment; (3) since the technical revolution is one of the tasks for the revolution of production means, it just begins with the mechanization and automation of production means.

From these reasons, it can be said that the technical revolution means a mechanization revolution.

The DPRK paid great attention to the development of the machine-building industry from the early 1970's when it entered the technical revolution period. As a result, many successes were made in the machine-building industry. In 1972, the country produced more than 30,000 machine tools, and in the 6-Year Plan period, it newly built over 70 factories manufacturing electronics devices. The increase of machine tool output over 30,000 units not only shows the development of production capacity of machine and machine tools but also the fact that the DPRK's technical revolution entered its new stage automation of production equipment and processes started.

As a result, in 1977 the machine-building industry accounted for 33.7 percent of the gross industrial output value. This showed a pattern close to those in developed industrial countries.

Old machine factories were remodeled or reconstructed and many new ones were built. Especially, production bases of machine tools and custom-ordered production equipment were consolidated. Then, modern machine tools, including 20-meter large-size lathes, automated and semi-automated lathes, were mass-produced. They now operate in many industrial factories throughout the country.

Many plants were produced by the machine-building industry, including power stations, metal and cement factories.

In particular, the completion of expansion projects at machine-tool factories, including the Ryongsong Machine Factory, and the start of operation at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, are of great significance.

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex has over ten workshops No. 1 and No. 2 integrated processing workshops, a tube producing workshop, a foundry, a steel casting workshop, a forging workshop, etc. The complex has already produced hydraulic power generating equipment and supplied it to the Taedong-gang Power Station, and power generating equipment to Sodusu Thermal Power Plant No. 3. This complex produces power generating equipment both for thermal and hydraulic power stations. It also produces large-size rolling equipment and extra-large-size high-pressure chemical equipment.

The completion of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex enabled the DPRK to further increase the output of custom-ordered production equipment needed for building a Juche-based modern national economy.

(To be continued)

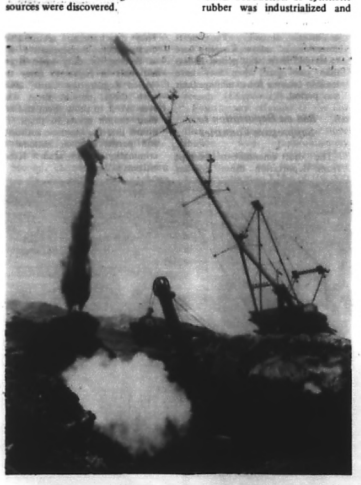
Average Annual Growth Rate	Industrial in DPRK
Prewar Period	1947-50 49.9%
3-Year Plan	1954-56 41.7%
5-Year Plan	1957-60 36.6%
7-Year Plan	1961-70 12.8%
6-Year Plan	1971-76 16.3%
2nd 7-Year Plan	1978-84 16.0%

(Figure of 2nd 7-Year Plan is a projection)

Industrial Output Index (1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Japan	123 (-3.9%)	109 (-11.4%)	121 (11.0%)	126 (4.1%)
US	122 (0%)	109 (-10.7%)	122 (11.9%)	130 (6.0%)
S.Korea	238 (29.3%)	284 (19.3%)	385 (35.6%)	430 (13.8%)
World Average	128 (3.2%)	126 (-1.6%)	136 (7.9%)	143 (5.1%)

(Handbook of International Statistics 1979, Nihon Keizai Shimbun Feb. 5, 1979 issue)



The DPRK exceeds the US. and the USSR, the largest coal producers in the world in per capita coal output (3.33 tons). Photo shows the Kumya Youth Coal Mine in S. Hamgyong Province.

On Draft Amendments to Immigration Control Decree

The Japanese Ministry of Justice was compelled by the powerful struggle of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and public pressure at home and abroad, to make public on March 1 an outline of "partial amendments to the Regulations on Immigration and Emigration," the main contents of which are: To give unconditional status of permanent residence to those who have lived in Japan since World War II and their children who were born before April 28, 1952; to issue travel certificates with reentry allowance to them when they go abroad and allow them to extend the period of stay abroad if they have tenable reasons for it; to exempt poor Koreans and physically handicapped Koreans from deportation and to prohibit Koreans here from being deported to any countries, particularly south Korea, where they may possibly be persecuted.

The "draft amendments to the Immigration Control Regulations" can be said to reflect to a considerable degree the desire of Koreans here to enjoy due rights as overseas citizens of the DPRK as well as their desire for general permanent residence in Japan.

Owing to unreasonable steps taken by the Japanese authorities, the life of Koreans here has so far been in a very unstable condition. The complexity and instability of the status of residence of Koreans in Japan have exposed them to a constant threat of deportation. In many cases, members of the same family were given different rights of residence in Japan.

The recent announcement of the outline of the "draft amendments to the Regulations on Immigration and Emigration" by the Japanese government is a result of the persistent efforts of Chongryun which enjoys the active support of honest-minded Japanese people and the peace-loving people all over the world, who urge the Tokyo government to improve an illegal immigration administration.

Permission of Permanent Residence

Korean residents in Japan will be allowed to take a more active part in social activities when the "draft amendments" take effect.

The status of residence of Koreans here is divided into five categories: 1) those who come under Law No. 126; 2) special residents; 3) those who have been given permission of special residence; 4) ordinary permanent residents and 5) general permanent residents.

Koreans here who come under Law No. 126 are those who have stayed in Japan since before the war and their children who were born before April 28, 1952. They are permitted to reside in Japan irrespective of their status of residence and period of residence.

By special residents are meant the children whose parents come under Law No. 126. Those who have been given permission of special stay are children whose grandparents come under Law No. 126 they may stay in Japan for less than three years, their periods of stay being designated by the Ministry of Justice.

Ordinary permanent residents are those who are given the "status of permanent residence" provided for in the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan," on condition that they have "ROK nationality." General permanent residents are those whose "status of general permanent residence" are guaranteed because they have no criminal records and have financial resources enough to enable them to live a decent life without any help from the Japanese government.

If the "draft amendments" guaranteeing more stable status of residence for Koreans here, is approved by the Diet, it won't be necessary for a Korean to renew the right to residence in Japan once in every three years and the registration of their right to permanent residence in Japan.

The "draft amendments" provide that status of permanent residence is given unconditionally to those who come under Law No. 126 and their children and grandchildren. This means that those who come under Law No. 126 and special residents who have violated the criminal or penal law can receive the status of permanent residence.

Koreans here detained in the Omura Detention Camp can also get this status.

As a matter of fact, the "draft amendments" regarding the status of permanent residence can be regarded as a special law concerning the problems of right to residence.

It goes without saying that the status of residence is the key issue related to the legal status of Koreans. The "draft amendments" temporarily will take effect before the diplomatic relations are normalized between the DPRK and Japan, because the legal status of Koreans here is to be finally guaranteed after an agreement is concluded between the two countries.

Right to Travel Abroad

The "draft amendments," giving multiple reentry permission to Koreans here, provides that a travel permit shall be given to a Korean here with a reentry permit and that he shall be allowed to extend his stay period to less than one year if he can present an acceptable reason that he cannot come back within the term of validity.

If the multiple reentry permission is given, a Korean student abroad can extend his stay period at a Japanese diplomatic agency abroad – the regulations now in force make it obligation for a Korean student abroad to return to Japan to get a reentry permit every year before the termination of the validity period of stay abroad.

Great convenience will be offered to Koreans here who will make a trip abroad because the travel certificate with a reentry permit has the same force as a passport.

Koreans here are inconvenienced in going abroad because quite a few countries don't recognize the entry of a Korean traveler who has a reentry permit certificates issued by the Japanese Ministry of Justice but not a passport. When the "draft amendments" are enforced, Koreans here can be free to make a trip to the countries that have diplomatic relations with Japan.

Koreans here forfeit their status of residence under the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" if they don't return to Japan within the limit of the validity period because of accidents or disease abroad. The "draft amendments" allow Koreans here to extend their stay period to less than one year when they have tenable reasons for extending their stay period.

Ban on Deportation to Suppressive Countries

The "draft amendments" exempt from deportation those Koreans here, including poor or physically handicapped ones and lepers, whose living expenses are borne by the Japanese government and local self-governing bodies – the existing regulations empower the government to deport such Koreans.

The Japanese government has followed the policy of deporting to Seoul the south Korean people who sought political assylum in Japan because of their struggle against the dispatch of south Korean troops to Vietnam and the Seoul authorities' human rights violation. The "draft amendments" prohibit the Japanese authorities from deporting them to countries where they may possibly persecuted.

However, there remain a lot of problems to be settled, though a great stride has been made in resolving the problems related to the right to residence.

The Japanese authorities still discriminate Korean nationals in Japan from foreign residents in general and refuse to exclude them from the object of deportation. They also have not rectified such unreasonable discriminative steps as forcing the duty upon Korean nationals in Japan to carry their "Alien Registration Cards" always with them, present them whenever asked to show them and affix their thumb prints to them. This means that the Japanese authorities still persist in their national discrimination policy against Korean citizens in Japan.

Dates of Struggles by Chongryun for Guarantee of Koreans' Right to Residence and Improvement of Treatment of Korean Residents in Japan

1969-1973:
Meeting and rallies were held to express opposition to the fascistic "Immigration and Emigration Law"

May 25, 1976:
Chongryun demanded the Japanese cabinet and the Ministry of Justice re-examine five items "about the residential rights of Korean compatriots", criticizing the "government's white paper on immigration".

May 13, 1977:
Chongryun demanded the Ministry of Justice of Japan investigate the actual conditions of the Omura Concentration Camp.

Oct. 13, 1978:
Chongryun demanded the Japanese government accept 7 items concerning the improvement of its treatment of Korean residents in Japan.

Nov. 29, 1979:
Chongryun demanded the Japanese government accept 9 items concerning the ratification of the International Human Rights Convention.

Nov. 20, 1980:
Chongryun submitted an appeal adopted by the 12th Chongryun Congress to the Japanese government.

Nov. 6, 1980:
Chongryun demanded the Ministry of Health and Welfare apply the social security laws including the old age pension law to Korean compatriots in connection with ratification of the "refugee agreement."

Jan. 12, 1981:
Chongryun demanded the Ministry of Health and Welfare unconditionally apply the social security laws to Korean residents in Japan.

Jan. 17, 1981:
Chongryun demanded the Ministry of Justice guarantee their right to stable residence for Korean residents.

Feb. 6, 1981:
Chongryun demanded the Japanese government apply the social security laws to Korean residents and guarantee their right to reside.

Tokyo's Inhuman Policy against Koreans Here

The rights to residence are vital to Korean citizens in Japan, making active patriotic efforts to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of their home country. It is the most important of the democratic and national rights of Koreans here.

The Japanese authorities, bent on cracking down on Koreans here, deported a large number of Koreans from here.

It arrested and punished 369,597 Koreans here between 1947 and 1971 on charges of violating the "Alien Registration Ordinance". 24,041 were deported to south Korea between 1953 and 1970 convicted of "violating" the "Immigration Control Decree". Besides, it investigated 425,206 Koreans here on "suspicion" of violating the "Immigration Control Decree" concerning "deportation".

The immigration policy of the Japanese government is intended to suppress Koreans living in Japan and deport them from here.

The first of the measures taken for the purpose was the "Alien Registration Ordinance" formulated on April 2, 1946. Later, the present "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" was enforced on November 1, 1951 and the present "Alien Registration Law" on April 28, 1952.

The main purpose of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" is to control Koreans living in Japan who account for about 90% of all the foreigners in Japan.

The status of residence of Korean citizens in Japan is extremely unstable, and the situation has worsened for them particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty".

The Japanese government, which concluded the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" with the south Korean authorities in 1965, further subdivided the status of permanent residence of Koreans in Japan into the "status of permanent residence" provided for in the present "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" and the status of permanent residence provided for in the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan."

The Japanese government utilized the question of permanent residence of Korean citizens in Japan which should be guaranteed as a fundamental human right of Koreans as a means of forcing "ROK nationality" on them and as a bait in its political bargainings with the Seoul authorities.

Koreans here powerfully struggling to defend the pride and honour of overseas citizens of the DPRK in opposing the "Immigration Control Bill". Photo: A scene in front of the Ministry of Justice.(1971)

Details of Seoul's New Laws

After imposing a life imprisonment upon democratic champion Kim Dae Jung, the Chon Du Hwan junta on Jan. 12 lifted 15-month martial law prior to the "presidential and parliamentary elections." Eleven days before, on Jan. 1, the martial law authorities renamed the KCIA the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP). On the same day, the National Security Law took over most of the provisions of the Anti-Communist Law with the latter abolished as a single law. An impression is being spread that democracy has come back to south Korea. However, Gen. Chon revised or newly framed more than 100 laws for political suppression, which make his junta more suppressive and authoritarian than the former regime of Pak Jung Hi. The following is an analysis of some laws and excerpts from them:

NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

The new National Security Law is more repressive and sweeping with the Anti-Communist Law absorbed. The aim of this integration is to improve the image of the Chon junta and at the same time provide effective legal suppression.

First, the provisions of the new combined law are open to free and arbitrary interpretation in a way which the authorities are able to detain and convict any one at will. For example, the new law provides penalties ranging from not less than two years imprisonment to a death sentence for association with an anti-"government" organization: "A person who has been a ringleader of an anti-government organization shall be punished with death or life imprisonment." (*Paragraph 1, Article 2, Chapter 2*); and "A person who has been associated with an anti-government organization shall be sentenced to not less than two-year imprisonment." (*Paragraph 3, Article 3, Chapter 2*) The law metes out penalties to a rumormonger or anyone who has literature on an anti-"government" demonstration: "A person who has circulated a false rumor and represented falsely news about matters which are regarded as disturbing to social stability . . . shall be sentenced to not less than two-year imprisonment." (*Paragraph 6, Article 4, Chapter 1*); and "A person who has made or acquired, or duplicated, or kept, or carried, or sold printed matters including documents and books with the intention of conducting an act referred to in Paragraph 4, Article 1 shall be sentenced to a definite term of panel servitude enumerated in pertinent articles." (*Article 5, Chapter 7*)

Second, hatred for the northern half of the DPRK and a showdown with it are legally encouraged and justified, as the new law empowers any person to arrest and kill those involved in anti-"government" activities. For example, a monetary prize and other rewards are offered for arresting, informing or killing any offender in the said category: "A person who hand over a culprit to the police agency or the intelligence agency, or arrested him or her, can receive rewards in accordance with decision made by the President." (*Paragraph 1, Article 21, Chapter 4*) "Any person can receive rewards in accordance with the provisions enumerated in Paragraph 1 when in the course of arresting a culprit he or she scuffled the culprit and killed him or her." (*Paragraph 3, Article 21, Chapter 4*) The new law also offers special compensation for any injury or death or loss incurred therefrom: "A person who was wounded in the course of arresting a culprit can get a title of a person to guarantee his or her life under the military protection law in accordance with decision made by the President." (*Article 23, Chapter 4*)

LAW ON ASSEMBLY AND DEMONSTRATION

An amendment to the Law on Assembly and Demonstration is chiefly aimed at restricting assemblies and demonstrations and especially at repressing in advance any student protest.

First, a new stipulation is remarkable, prohibiting a "demonstration or an assembly feared to violate a law for maintenance of public welfare and order" or "certain to cause social unrest." (*Paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 1, Chapter 3*) The law punishes a preparation for or a conspiracy of the said demonstration or assembly and its advance publicity: "Any persons, who have prepared to hold or plotted advance publicity of such assembly as prohibited in Chapter 1, shall be punishable." (*Article 2, Chapter 1*)

Second, the concept of demonstration is expanded from street action to cover an indoor demonstration as a whole. "Any indoor assembly which induces participation of persons in the outside who are seduced by the voice over a loud speaker, may be recognized an outdoor assembly." (*Paragraph 1, Article 2, Chapter 1*)

Third, a police officer is granted free access to any indoor assembly, though the old law permitted police access only to an outdoor one: "Any sponsor or any coordinator of a demonstration or an assembly shall not reject any instruction or intervention of the police to maintain public order without sufficient reason." (*Chapter 12*)

Fourth, any offender of the law faces imprisonment of less than seven years or a fine or three million won (approximately $4,491), while the previous law provided for not less than five years in prison or a fine of 100,000 won (approximately $1,497): "Any sponsor or a demonstration or an assembly prohibited by law, shall face imprisonment of less than seven years or a fine of three million won." (*Article 1, Chapter 14*)

LAW ON PRESS FACILITY

The Law on Press Facility (the Basic Law on the Press) was put into effect on Jan. 1, this year. The law which stresses the "public responsibility" of the press and speech, circumscribes the scope of reporting activities of mass media by prohibiting reports which may encourage or praise illegal acts, thereby "disturbing public peace and order."

First, any violation is subject to the revocation of registration as a press organ or suspension of publication for less than one year." (*Preamble of Article 2, Chapter 24*) Thus, this provision makes it virtually illegal for the mass media to report on any anti-"government" protest. In addition, the law offers new strict conditions for the right of requesting information and guaranteeing a news source and obligates mass communication media to divulge news sources to the authorities: "The State, a local autonomy entity, or a public entity shall give an information concerning to a matter of public interest to the publisher of newspaper or news agency or the head of a broadcasting station when he or she so requests. However, in the case of the following provisions (four provisions), they may not comply with such request." (*Article 6, Chapter 2*); and "Pressmen may refuse to reveal the identity of informants on matters which were made public or of persons who have materials . . . However, in the case of the following provisions, they may not." (*Article 8, Chapter 2*)

Second, journalistic qualifications are subject to legal scrutiny. In short, those who are former offenders of anti-state acts or repeaters as defined under the Public Security Law and the new Public Custody Law made at the beginning of last December, are not qualified to work with any mass media for a prescribed period: "Any person who are described by the following provisions, can not become a journalist . . . 2. Those who were or are put under probation under the Public Security Law." (*Preamble of Article 2, Chapter 16*)

Third, import of foreign-language publication is strictly restricted: "When any persons who have permission to import a foreign-language publication from the Minister of Culture and Information are in the category stipulated in the following provisions, they shall be divested of the permission . . . 3. When a foreign periodical carries an article disturbing national security or injuring the national prestige . . . 4. When a foreign periodical disturbs the domestic press order." (*Articles 3 and 4, Chapter 21*)

FIVE LABOR LAWS

In the end of last year, the Chon junta revised the old four labor laws – the Labor Standard Law, Labor Union Law, Labor Dispute Mediation Law, and the Labor Commission Law – to the detriment of the interests of the working people, and newly formulated the Labor-Management Council Law.

1) The new amendment to the Labor Union Law stipulates for strict conditions for the formation of a trade union: Under the new law, 30 persons or more workers in a concern may form a trade union if they get the approval of one-fifth or more of its total workers, though under the old law, two or more workers in a concern were allowed to organize a trade union. Negotiations between labor and management are permitted only between workers and management of the concern concerned, with any third-party intervention prohibited. A person charged with a criminal act under the Labor Dispute Mediation Law are prohibited from conducting trade union activities. The aim of the amended Labor Union Law is to prevent the formation of independent trade unions, for which their moves are among workers. They also aim at changing industrial trade unions into enterprise-based unions to prevent establishing industry-wide labor solidarity. Especially, the provisions aim to strictly curb activities of Korean Urban Industrial Mission which has strived for an establishment of three labor rights, and prevent persons dismissed from influencing the rank and file through their union.
2) Under the new Labor Dispute Mediation Law, a strike is greatly restricted. Public employees and workers in munitions industry or related sectors are prohibited from resorting to strike. Private-sector workers are allowed to go on strike only within their workplaces, and it is prohibitive for them to establish solidarity with other broad democratic dissident forces. It is intended to prevent the recurrence of the Y.H. incident-type dispute. The female workers of the Y.H. Trading Co. staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the then No. 1 Opposition New Democratic Party in June, 1980.
3) Under the new Labor Standard Law, management can force the workers to work longer than provided for under the old law.
4) Under the new provisions, labor-management councils have been newly established, and labor relations commissions have been vested with stronger powers to the further of the striking workers.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL LAW

The Labor-Management Council Law deprives workers of virtually all their three rights of labor.

First, members of the labor-management council are nominated by the Chon junta: "Regarding the members of the Labor-Management Council, in case there is a trade union, its representative shall be elected as a member of the council, despite the fact such a member should be elected by workers themselves." (*Paragraph 2, Article 6, Chapter 2*); and "In the case there is no trade union, the question of electing a member of the council shall be left to the President's discretion." (*Paragraph 4, Article 6, Chapter 2*) Since all trade unions are under the control of the authorities, they can not conduct activities as they wish.

Second, the Director of the Office of Labor is empowered to intervene with negotiations between labor and management and to order the council to be disbanded if need be: "The council shall draw up a report on its organization and management, and submit it to the Director of the Office of Labor within 15 days after its formation." (*Article 16, Chapter 3*); "Whenever deemed necessary, the Director of the Office of Labor can send an official to the council to present its opinions. (*Article 18, Chapter 3*); "When the Director of Office of Labor recognizes that the council violated the labor laws concerned or disturbed public security, he may order the council disbanded and to reelect its members." (*Article 19, Chapter 3*)

Third, according to directions of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs, the Labor-Management Central Council was established to implement labor policy. Details of the central council are also to be decided by the President: "Details of the organization and management of the Central Council shall be decided as the President directs, while it shall be formed with the representatives of workers, employers and those who represent public interests." (*Paragraph 2, Article 28, Chapter 6*); and "Details of the execution of the Central Council shall be decided as the President directs." (*Article 29, Chapter 6*)

Fourth, the new Labor-Management Council Law carries stiff penalties: "Any person who has violated Article 27, Chapter 6 (a provision prohibiting an intervention of a third party into negotiations between labor and management) shall be punished by a penalty of less than three years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding five million won (approximately $7,450)" (*Article 30, Chapter 7*)

POLITICAL FUNDS LAW

The Political Funds Law makes members of a political party reveal the amount of political funds it has received. The law aims at not only preventing political funds from flowing into the Opposition parties, but also keeping a good watch over them.

First, the new provisions oblige the President or strongman Chon Du Hwan to decide the contents or amounts of the given party's political funds: "Any political party is allowed to collect party dues and the contents or amounts of party dues collected shall follow regulations decided by the President." (*Articles 1 and 2, Chapter 4*); "The contents or amounts of deposits, period of methods of donations, and their amounts and contents, etc. . . . shall be provided for by the President." (*Article 2, Chapter 6*); "The contents or amounts of trust money shall be provided for by the President." (*Article 2, Chapter 11*); and "The period of deposits or other items shall be provided for by the President." (*Article 3, Chapter 15*) Thus, while pretending to promote sound development of democratic political system, the Chon junta actually tries to place anti-"government" democratic movements and Opposition activities under its control.

Second, strict conditions are put on donations from the public, a move to prevent major forces of anti-"government" dissident movement from supporting their own political wing: "The following persons or organizations may not present a political fund to any political party . . . 4. A press organization or a journalist to which Article 17 of the Political Party Law is applicable. 5. A labor organization 6. An educational foundation 7. A religious organization." (*Articles 4,5,6, and 7, Chapter 12*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

The aim of the Legislative Council for National Security (established at the end of last October) is to provide for organizational matters and other necessary matters regarding the Legislative Council, a substitute for a national assembly. The Legislative Council is charged with settling some questions in political and economic affairs, that is, invested with full powers to replace the national assembly. "The Legislative Council for National Security shall be authorized by law to act for the National Assembly as provided for in the Constitution." (*Article 2, Chapter 1*)

First, the law authorizes the President to select members of the Legislative Council and decides the date and period for a sitting of the Council as he pleases: "The Legislative Council shall consist of a number of persons from more than fifty to less than one hundreds personages, those who have noble ideas in political, economic, social and cultural spheres, and who are designated by the President." (*Chapter 1, Article 3*); and "The Legislative Council shall be in session as

(Continued on page 8)

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (5)

Sold as Prostitute

Kim Mal Sun (pseudonym), 60 years old, female, worker; resident of Moto-machi, Hiroshima City; born at Hyopchon county, South Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Kuso-machi, Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

As "atomic-bomb victims" we are all the same sufferers. However, I hardly find any other person who has suffered the same miserable and terrible experience as I have. Even if I tell you about my experience now, the hurt feelings in my heart will never be healed. To tell the truth I want to say nothing about it, if possible. So far, I have been asked many times by various people to speak about my experience. I said, "I was so stupid that I was deceived. It can't be helped." However, I will never forgive them who have ruined my life.

It was 1937 that I was taken to Japan, when I was 18 years old. I left my homeland as I was eager to meet my mother in Japan.

It was two years before (1935) or when I was 16 years old that we heard nothing from my mother again after going to Japan. I heard people say that she lived in Osaka. I didn't know where Osaka was. I was hesitating as to whether I should go to Japan or not. One day a few Japanese came to my village. They said they were recruiting female workers. I swallowed their words and made an application for the job. That was the beginning of my mistakes. But, at that time I doubted nothing because of my strong desire to see my mother. I was wheedled. They said only good things about my future, "You can eat well, and dress well. Needless to say, you can see your mother." I fell an easy victim to their trick. I thought I could find my mother and somehow everything would be all right. Then I got aboard a Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat with them.

I arrived at Shimonoseki, which was a large city unlike my home town. Everything I saw there was new. Eighteen years old then, I was all curiosity.

The Japanese who brought us to Japan took us to aneating establishment after we got off the ferryboat. They told us to eat to the full any dishes we liked most. We ate it up. After we ate, they talked in whispers. A man, apparently their chief, said to us, "Let's go. The place you will go from now is a good place. Work hard and obey your master." We followed them, not knowing where we were going.

There were many big houses in the town. The gate of each house was wide and photos of made-up women were put up on the front walls which were seen from outside of the gate. The place was a licensed prostitute quarters. That was the first time that I saw such a place. I just wondered what work we were going to do. When we asked the Japanese, they just answered, "You will see soon." After a while, we entered one house where we were welcomed by a woman about 50 years old.

We were given small rooms. The woman told us, "This is your work place. Work hard." She gave us clothes. Without any explanation on our job, she ordered us to take bath and make up heavily.

I was foolish enough to find for the first time then that it was a brothel. I knew that I was deceived, but it was too late.

My cruel and inhuman life continued at the licensed prostitution quarters until I was 22 years old. I attempted to flee from there several times. But I was unable to get out of there because of strict watch on us.

I don't know how many times I cried, "Help me," when I was subjected to severe tortures. I knew my mother lived in Osaka. Later, I knew my mother was suffering the same fate as I. When I heard of my mother, I was dying to go to the place where my mother was. I asked the master to let me go to Osaka. At last I got a chance to go to Osaka, but I was unable to meet my mother there and I fell into the same plight as I had done at Shimonoseki. All I got there was a run-around of licensed quarters in Osaka City. Finally I was sold into bondage in Kyoto.

My Happiness Ended By Atom-Bombing

It was because of the kindness of a compatriot I was able to come to Hiroshima after I was liberated from my miserable life. I was 22 years old. I married him, who had five children. I worked hard to bring up these children, helping my husband.

I did all kinds of work from peddling and scrap iron gathering to work on construction sites. These were all hard jobs. However, I was happy and the work was rewarding, compared with my past job. I felt happy when I was called *"Omoni* (mother in Korean)" by the children, though they were not my own. It was my unforgettable moments of joy in my life.

However, such a happy life did not continue for a long time. The happiness I finally got after many years of miserable life was deprived of by the atomic bombing in a flash. On that day 34 years ago, I was atom-bombed in a rowhouse near the Kuso Bridge, 700 metres from the hypocenter.

Early in the morning that day, my husband went out leaving us at home to rent another house. The rowhouse we lived in was at the end of an alley. Air-raids continued in those days, we thought if a bomb was dropped there, we had no escape. So, my husband went out to find a new house with open space in the neighborhood.

My husband was atom-bombed outside. He was badly burnt all over his body and he was hardly recognizable. He died a painful death in 15 days. Two of my children who had been playing outside, also died. My three children and I narrowly escaped death. My back bone is still bent. It was because I was buried under a fallen house and a heavy pillar struck my head and my back. So, I can't work now. I live on a small livelihood protection allowance and a health care allowance. My three children who had survived returned to their homeland. Now I live alone and lonely.

In the past 34 years after the war, I don't know how many times I attemted to kill myself. "For what purpose do I live?" This thought haunted me.

I have lived a difficult life. I had to strain myself doing work on construction sites like a man in order to earn an income. I was hospitalized once because of uterine cancer. That was my only hospitalization. Because I didn't have money enough. The Japanese government had done nothing for me.

Korean Paintings "Landscape" By Li Jong

Japanese Didn't Regard Us as Human Beings

Nam Ki Ho (pseudonym), 70 years old, male, inoccupation; resident of Moto-machi, Hiroshima City; born at Kosong county, South Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Yokokawa-cho, Hiroshima City

I was born in 1908 in Koson county, South Kyongsang Province. My father was a poor farmer, I was the second of three brothers. I had never eaten enough since my childhood. I was unable to attend school. I helped my father, and nursed neighbors' babies to earn some money.

My parents used to say "We would never be better off even if we worked hard." Taxes were decided according to our crops. But we had to borrow money to pay the land tax when we harvested no crops due to damage by flood or drought. Even a child, I thought it was because of Japan that we suffered so much.

There was no Japanese in my village. Twice a year Japanese policemen with a saber came with a Korean policeman and went the round of the houses.

I never forget how the Korean policeman poked the straw roof of my house and, how he gave my father a blow. I wept looking at my father, who gnashed his teeth, while being beaten, without complaining. I didn't cry loud as I was afraid that my father might be killed. I will never forget how chagrined I felt at that time.

I remember my father's twitched face even today. Since then I have hatred Koreans who kowtow to the Japanese. I thought that Japan was bad and that such Koreans were also bad.

When I was 12 years old, I worked as a servant for my relative farmer in the same village.

My mother was gentle and she said sorrowfully that she couldn't do anything for her children. She died when I was 13 years old. Her life was not saved, as she didn't eat much in spite of her hard work.

When I was 19 years old, my elder brother (4 years older than I) who was working in Tokyo, returned home for marriage. I decided to go to Japan with him.

It was the last day of 1927 that I arrived at Hiroshima where my cousin lived. I was unable to speak Japanese and I felt forlorn, not knowing what I could do. I worked in a factory at Funeiri-cho with the recommendation of my cousin.

I had a lot of trouble as I was unable to speak Japanese well. The work was hard but I saved money. When I was 25 years old, I returned home to get married.

I married a girl, 17 years old, whom my parents had decided as my wife to. I went back to Japan with my relative and two of my remote kinsman. One year later, my wife came to Japan. Next year she gave birth to our eldest son. Our life was difficult but I worked hard for my family. When the war situation aggravated, many Koreans were forcibly brought to Japan as labor draftees. I was drafted for forced labor.

I did the work of transporting ammunitions from the port of Ujina, Hiroshima to Manchuria. As I was tall, my work was to lift ammunition boxes. I was clubbed, because I raised noise when I lifted up an ammunition box. I lost consciousness for 2-3 hours. I did nothing for nearly three weeks. We were half-killed when we complained. It is a wonder that I live now.

I was also forced to work at the Ube mines. I was not treated as a human being. The pit in which I worked, was in such a bad condition that it seemed that its ceiling was about to fall down. Miners carried coals, crawling in the pit. Cave-ins occurred frequently in the pit. Whenever we came out of the pit, we were beaten by military policemen. I heard people say that we would never be able to return alive from the coal mines. Then, we asked for work outside the pit.

After the work at the mines, I was ordered to do charcoal burning in a mountain, Hoho-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture (now Shimonoseki City). I worked there for 3 years. It was the end of 1943 or the beginning of 1944 that I returned to Hirose, Hiroshima City.

We Koreans did not complain even when our work was hard. We were easily beaten. We Koreans did the work the Japanese were unable to do. The work was hard for us Koreans, too. The Japanese made us do the impossible.

I was 37 years old on Aug. 6, 1945. I was atom-bombed near the Yokokawa Bridge, Yokokawacho. I was making a raft for military use. I was carrying timbers for ships. There were Japanese and Korean compatriots among my fellow workers–more than 10 in all. Those who worked under the bridge survived. The two overseers on the bridge didn't die there. But the skin of their backs was peeled off as they stood there looking toward the west. Ten years after the atomic-bombing, they died. At that moment, I was working under the bridge. When I saw the flash, I found myself in the river. But I was not injured. For three or five minutes I could see nothing. After a while, it became little lighter around me, as the day was dawning. Sand, stones, and pieces of wood fell. I didn't know what happened. I crawled up from the river. I was unable to move for a while on the bridge. Houses were crushed and I found nothing for a guide. I didn't get burnt but it felt hot as if I were on a frying pan. In a little while, fires arose and spread around me. Some people fled, calling my name. I didn't recognize them. Some were badly burnt and some blackened. As I was worried about my home I tried to return home. However, I didn't go ahead because the buildings in Hirose Kita-machi were in flames. I fled to Mt. Kihi. In the evening I came down the mountain and went to Enami where a relative of mine lived. My two children were there. I thought my wife and my two other children died. The relative also had thought that I died.

On the evening of the next day, my wife came to the relative's house at Enami with my two younger children. We were happy to meet again, hugging each other. They could save their lives as they had gone out for picking mugwort. In the Korean village where we lived there were about 30-40 families. Families about five members lived there in 6-mat rooms. Only 10 percent of the people who were living there, survived.

We didn't enter Hirose Kita-machi where my house was located as the town was on fire. Three days later, we went there and found our house was flattened. Nothing remained. Then we returned to Enami and stayed there. I looked for a job here and there. I sold fish and rice in the black market. I managed to earn some money by gathering iron scraps.

I got an atomic-bomb victims certificate in 1965. We Korean victims never thought of getting a certificate. No one told us about the certificate. I attended a university hospital as I was not in good health. My legs were bad. The director of the hospital told me, "Something was wrong with you. Were you atom-bombed?" I answered, "Yes, I were." He said, "Why don't you have an atomic-bombed victim's certificate?" I asked him, "Can a Korean get a certificate?" He didn't know well and asked the center of atomic bomb victims about it. Then, I knew for the first time that Koreans could get certificates. The director of the hospital prepared necessary documents for me. So far, I had been spending the money I earned to pay the doctor's fee.

Today, city authorities are beginning to pay attention to us. In former times, they did nothing for us.

During the war we were forced to work as much as the Japanese. But after the war they ignored us.

My right eye is sightless and the visual power of my left eye is only 0.1. When I had my eyes treated by eight eye clinics. One doctor used strong language, "You are lucky. You can receive treatment free of charge as you are in Japan." Another doctor, who treated my eye, asked me "Don't you know a Korean doctor?" when I told him that my eye ached.

I want to say to the Japanese government. We Koreans were forced to come to Japan for military service or as labor draftee. And we were atom-bombed. We did everything. Yet we Koreans can get compensations even if we died in the war and were atom-bombed. During the war we were told, "You Koreans are the same as the Japanese" and were forced to work hard. After the war, we were told that we were foreigners. I want to stress this point. We didn't come to Japan because we wanted. The Japanese government made our life in Korea difficult. The younger generation of Japan doesn't know why there are so many Koreans in Japan. I wish the truth will be told in Japanese schools.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History (43)

Architecture (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The architecture of the Li dynasty is characterized by the extensive construction of pavilions which attained special development in Korea. Scenic spots were usually chosen as sites of such pavilions.

The representative pavilions of the period were the Paeksang Pavilion in Anju, South Pyongan Province, the Inpung Pavilion in Kanggye, Chagang Province, and the Pubyok, Ryongwang and Ulmildae Pavilions in Pyongyang.

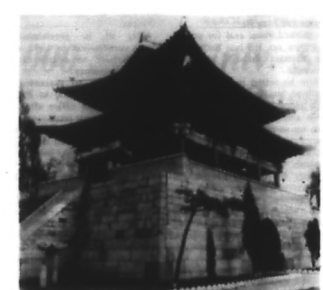
The Inpung Pavilion in Kanggye City, Chagang Province, was built in 1472 on a cliff below which the Tongno and the Pukchon rivers meet, as a building accessory to the Kanggye Castle. The present building was rebuilt in 1679 and has been repaired many times since then. It has a facade of some 19 metres and a depth of some 9 metres. Its curved roof spreads like the wings of a bird. Located in a scenic spot overlooking the Tongno River, it is known as one of the Eight Views of Pyongan Province.

The Paeksang Pavilion in Anju stands in a scenic spot commanding the views of the meandering Chongchon River and the rolling Anju Plains. It is also one of the Eight Views of Pyongan Province. It is belived to have been built first in the middle of the Koryo period. In 1754 it was rebuilt on a big scale in a T-shaped pavilion. Along with the Choksok Pavilion in Chinju, it is known as one of the representative pavilions built in the late days of the Li dynasty.

The Pubyok Pavilion on the Chongryu Cliff of the Moran-bong Hill, Pyongyang, is an annex to the Yongmyong Temple built more than a millennium ago. Originally it was called the Yongmyong Pavilion and came to bear the present name Pubyok in the beginning of the 12th century. Pubyok means "floating on water." The original building of this pavilion erected in the Koryo period was burnt down by Japan's invasions during the Imjin Patriotic War. The present one-storey building was set up in the 15th century. It is 14.18 metres by 7.68 metres and has a curved roof and a double-row bracketing system. Its round foundation stones are drum-shaped and their tops are a bit thicker than the pillars. Some of them are ingarded as dating from the Koguryo period. The scenery around the Pubyok Pavilion is fantastic. The clear waters of the Taedong-gang River skirts the steep Chongryu Cliff. The size and structure of the Pubyok Pavilion are in full harmony with the scenery of Pyongyang. The pavilion bears the marks of the efforts of Korean architects, handicraftsmen and artists to harmonize architecture with natural seenery even in the feudal period of the Li dynasty.

Buddhist temples were also built. They included: the Taeung Hall of the Anguk Temple, Pyongson, South Pyongan Province (1654, rebuilt in 1785), the Taeung Hall of the Changan Temple (rebuilt in 1731), the Kakhwang Hall of the Hwaom Temple in Kurye county, South Cholla Province (1643) and the Miruk Hall of the Kumsan Temple in Kimje county, North Cholla Province (1626) the Taeung Hall of the Chondung Temple, Kanghwa county, Kyonggi Province (1615), the Taeung Hall of the Domo Temple of the Tongrae county, South Kyongsang Province (1602, rebuilt in 1613), the Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple in Mt. Myohyang, North Pyongan Province (1765) and Taejokkwang Hall of the Haein Temple, Hyopchon county, South Kyongsang Province (rebuilt in 1769).

The Taeung Hall of the Anguk Temple was a two-storey building with curved roofs, whose frontage



Taedong Gate, Pyongyang

was 17.04 metres wide, with a depth of 13.20 metres. It had an impressing appearance. Its walls and the ceilings are decorated with sculpture.

The Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple is a curved-roofed architecture with a frontage of 20.55 metres and a depth of 10.96 metres, one of the most beautiful Buddhist buildings in Korea.

The frames are elaborately joined with beams with dragon heads ornaments. Various patterns including flower and fish patterns gorgeously decorate the ceiling and walls.

The Kakhwang Hall of the Hwaom Temple was famous for its grandiose multistoried structure. The Miruk Hall of the Kumsan Temple is a three-storey Buddhist temple, a rare architecture in Korea.

The following are some of the famous Confucian architectures; the Taesong Hall of the Kaeson Shrine (1602), the Pyongyang Shrine, the Taesong Hall of the Seoul Shrine (1600) and the Kyongju Shrine. These shrines give an appearance of refined simplicity.

During the period, castles were repaired and rebuilt. Gates of castle towns were also rebuilt. The Taedong gate of Pyongyang is a representative gate, which was rebuilt in 1635. It is 19 metres in height, and has a gatehouse with a frontage of 15.91 metres and a depth of 10.34 metres.

The gate consisted of an elaborately built base with an arched passage and a two-storey gatehouse on it. The roof is curved. Materials of pillars, beams and dolphin strikers were thick. Gold leaf and paintings by which the architecture is decorated emphasize the gorgeousness and grandeur of the gatehouse. The curved roof, gentle curved lines of its slopes, deep eaves, simple and round pillars and graceful base of the gate are well harmonized.

The characteristic point of architectures in the Li dynasty is that they excel in grandeur and gorgeousness than those of the Koryo period.

Development of Technique

Progressive scientists of the Li dynasty period paid attention to the development of farming technique. In 1655 *Nongakchipson*, a book on farming, was compiled. This is a collection of treatises on farming techniques. Pak Se Dong wrote *Saekkyong* (4 volumes) in 1676, Hong Man Son *Sanrim Kyongje* (4 volumes), U Ha Yong *Chonin-rok* and Pak Sa Won *Kango-cho*. In these books technical matters on farming are discussed, particularly with regard to the method of cotton culture, the method of green manure, the weeding method by fire, farming methods, fruit cultivation, sericulture, stockbreeding, fishbreeding and bee-keeping.

Equipments for various techniques damaged by war were reconstructed. Measuring instruments were newly produced—water clocks and astronomical observation instruments in 1601. Astronomical observatories were rebuilt in 1609–1623.

Among the representative technicians were Choe Yu Chi, Li Min Chol, Song I Kyon. Li Min Chol was famous for his invention of an elaborate water wheel. *Silhak* scholars played an important role in the development of technique. On the basis of the achievements and techniques of the past they actively introduced advanced techniques from foreign countries.

Li Ik, a *Silhak* scholar, insisted in his work *Songhosasol* on the need to widely introduce pump equipment, piston pumps, spinning wheels for silk reeling, etc.

An Hyon Bok studied various water wheels and Western cannons. Sin Kyong Jun with his uncle studied astronomical observation instruments, watches, ships and water wheels and made handicraftsmen manufacture them. In his theory on ship engineering he clarified a relationships between ship speed and ship types.

Hong Dae Yong and Chong Yak Yong contributed to the development of technique. Hong Dae Yong manufactured and used astronomical observation instruments. He deeply studied design and manufacture of astronomical observation instruments, watches, various kinds of water wheels, cereals processing instruments using water wheels. Chong Yak Yong made achievements in designing the Suwon Castle and in planning and manufacturing cranes.

The circumference of the castle was 5 km, the thickness of the castle walls about 15 metres – the upper part about 9 metres and height 9–20 metres. High architectural techniques were used for the building of this castle. Chong Yak Yong improved traditional carts and shortened working hours. Thus the work which took 324 days with 200 carts, also came to be completed in 154 days with 70 carts after the improvement of the cart. He invented a crane, which improved work efficiency 4–5 times. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Feb. 16

• Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari met DPRK ambassador to his country Han Dok Il. Referring to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Nigeria and Korea, the Nigerian president said that Nigeria supported all the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and stressed that the new proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK would help toward accelerating the reunification of Korea.

• Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met a public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin on a visit to Guyana. The Guyana president said that Guyana had always supported and would support the policy of the independence and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the WPK and the Government of the DPRK, expressing the satisfaction over the further strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and the DPRK.

Feb. 27

• Mohamed Abdelazia, General Secretary of Polisario and President of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Rim Hyong Gu staying in his country. Pointing to the great successes of the Korean people in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Saharan president stressed that the Saharan people would firmly stand by the Korean people striving for the reunification of the country.

Feb. 28

• A moviemen's delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Baek San left Pyongyang by train for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Mar. 2

• Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan met a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Jae Bong on a visit to Jordan. The Jordan King referred to the development of the friendly relations between Jordan and Korea.

Mar. 3

• A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang by plane for Bulgaria.

Mar. 7

• A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by Kim Sang Jun left Pyongyang by air to attend the 13th Meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation to be held in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

• A scientific technological cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Yong Chang left Pyongyang by air to attend the 22nd meeting of the permanent sub-committee for scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Mar. 9

• A Czechoslovak water polo selection arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

• According to a final report of the Central Election Management Committee of the Electoral College, of the 5,278 electors, 3,676 (69.65%) are DJP members, 1,123 (21.28%) independents, 411 (7.79%) DKP members, 48 (0.9%) KNP members and 20 (0.39%) DP members.

Feb. 13

• The ministry of foreign affairs announced that south Korea had signed an agreement to establish ambassadorial level diplomatic relations with the Republic of Lebanon.

Feb. 14

• Kang Jong Gon, Japan-born political prisoner who had served his prison term of 5 years, was arrested again on charge of violating the public security law.

• The government authorities raised electric power charges for agriculture by 37.8%.

Feb. 16

• Chong Ju Yong was reelected chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries at its 20th general meeting.

• A foreign ministry source said that the ministry would invite more than 300 overseas south Korean citizens, including 50 dissidents, from 60 countries to the inaugural ceremony of the president.

Feb. 18

• A ceremony was held to mark the completion of a new steel mill at Po-hang Iron Steel Company. Many Japanese leaders of economic circles attended the ceremony.

• A meeting of law enforcement officials was held under the chairmanship of prime minister Nam Dok Yi. At the meeting measures against labor disputes, anti-government campus and religious activities were discussed.

Feb. 20

• Ri Gyu Ho, minister of education, announced in a meeting with Seoul university professors and directors that an end should be put to chronic campus disturbances by all means.

Feb. 21

• The EC countries decided to restrict imports of 27 south Korean items quantitatively including tires, shoes and wigs from this year and to stop applying the preferential tariffs on them in excess of certain import levels. The U.S. has also decided to take similar measures against 8 import items from south Korea.

Feb. 24

• Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to south Korea, visited the ministry of foreign affairs to inform that a south Korea-U.S. security council meeting was scheduled to be held on Apr. 29 and 30 in a suburb of San Francisco, U.S.A.

• The south Korea management association held a regular general meeting and decided to rename it "General Association of South Korea Management". It appointed Choi Jung Hun, president of the Sungyong Group as its new president.

Mar. 2

• The "government" announced that a special amnesty would be granted to 5,221. A total of 646 will have their prison terms commuted to half, 167 will be reinstated, 857 will be temporarily released, youths who will be temporarily released, 111, overseas citizens who will be reinstated, 1,023.

• A Czechoslovak water polo selection arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Sweden headed by Lenart Eckerberg, Under Secretary for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Sweden, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Chon Du Hwan's Mentality & United States

In his speech made at the March 3 inaugural ceremony, Chon Du Hwan declared that he would devote all his ability and energy to attaining freedom from three great problems the threat of war, poverty and political repression and abuses of power.

In his address he also set the following four major national goals: development of a viable democracy; construction of a welfare state; realization of a just society; and promotion of innovative education and culture.

While Seoul's dailies frontpaged Chon's address, Japanese papers gave hardly any prominence in their evening editions.

It is natural that people in Japan should show little interest in Chon's inaugural address.

Because the result of the "presidential election" was a foregone conclusion and what he had to say at the inaugural ceremony was anticipated.

Nevertheless, people with a modicum of common sense did not believe him when Chon stressed the need for "freedom from political repression and abuses of power," "development of a viable democracy," and "realization of a just society."

What did he really mean by these words?

It is rather ironical that the man whose middle name means "political repression" and who became "president" by abusing power, should talk about "freedom from political repression and abuses of power."

One could ignore his speech, declaring the inaugural ceremony itself to be nothing but a farce.

Chon Du Hwan virtually seized power in the army purge of Dec. 12, 1979, and took the office of "presidency" through an election by the "national conference for unification," a rubber-stamp electoral college set up by Pak Jung Hi in order to ensure his one-man dictatorial rule.

Chon felt afraid that the seizure of power in this way might give people an impression that the "presidential election" was his one-man play. He wanted to be inaugurated as an "elected president" to improve his image in the eyes of the public.

To this end, he instituted a "legislative council" which produced a series of laws including the "presidential election law." Then, he held an election for the electoral college (electors of the president) on Feb. 11.

In this process, he also took various steps to consolidate the basis of his power.

As is well known, for a time following the assassination of the former dictator, Chon behaved as if he were for democracy, fully aware of people's indignation of Pak's repressive rule.

After having completely controlled power in the army, he committed barbarous acts the Kwangju massacre and the purge of all his political foes, including Kim Dae Jung from politics.

What he has done is precisely acts of political repression.

Many people were doubted their ears when they heard the very man responsible for political repression talking about "freedom from political repression and abuses of power."

Furthermore, his inaugural address was filled with paradoxes.

Chon Du Hwan himself resorted to political repression and abuses power in his own way.

But in his speech, he said as if there were individuals or small groups other than himself and his group who had committed acts of political repression and abused power.

This shows what kind of man he is.

If he was referring to Pak Jung Hi or Kim Dae Jung, his remark is wide of the mark.

Chon Du Hwan is an heir to Pak's yusin dictatorial system, and Kim Dae Jung has been politically sentenced to death by Chon.

The lifting martial law and a "grand amnesty" should be regarded as a face-lifting operation.

As the world's mass media noted properly, though martial law was lifted in south Korea, political activities, demonstrations, and freedom of the press and assembly are severely stricted under new laws.

The present south Korean situation is such that the country is virtually under martial-law without its official proclamation.

The so-called "grand amnesty" did not apply to those who were political prisoners or against Chon's policy.

Despite all this, Chon shamelessly clamored about "freedom from political repression and abuses of power," "development of a viable democracy," and "realization of a just society."

These words bring Chon's true colors in high relief.

Lust for Power

Chon Du Hwan is a man with a strong lust for power like his predecessor Pak Jung Hi.

He showed unusual zeal for power as he grew up. His lust for power grew stronger through his military service.

Before he seized power, he was jealous of his seniors and showed malice toward them. After attaining his ambition, he began to increase his suspicion and fear about them.

He was fond of using such euphemisms as "justice" in order to justify his actions he had resorted to in order to satisfy his lust for power.

Such words as "democracy," "welfare state" and "justice" which he used in his inaugural address are, after all, intended to conceal his lust for power.

He has hatched the political plots and employed the same methods as were resorted to by his mentor Pak Jung Hi.

Following the May 16 coup which inevitably led him to power, Pak Jung Hi pledged to abolish unjust savings and purify politics as part of his "revolutionary pledges" in a bid to impress himself as a "clean" soldier. Chon followed suit.

Pak talked about "Korean-style democracy," and Chon called for "a viable democracy."

Though repressive institutions like the KCIA were renamed or changed a little bit, there is no change effected in the functions and structure of the domination machinery during Pak's period.

What Chon really needs is "democracy which is not democracy" and "justice which is not justice."

This is very clear from his speech at the inaugural ceremony, in which he declared his commitment to the "development of a viable democracy" and "realization of just society."

He must now be gloating over his success in fooling the people at the ceremony.

His thinking is as simple as this. But the people are not so stupid as to be duped by his speech. They know his true colors and do not have the slightest illusion about him.

The south Korean people will never forget Chon's brutal act of murdering his fellow countrymen directing guns toward them.

They also will never forget U.S. help in Chon's massacre as it did in Pak's May 16 coup.

Fearing a possible outburst of people's indignation, Chon Du Hwan tried to pretend himself as a warm-hearted man with mercy and good faith.

His order to commute the death sentence imposed on Kim Dae Jung and what he terms "peaceful transfer of power" are used for this purpose.

Pak Jung Hi, too, acted like Chon. For a time after staging coup, he was telling the nation that he was prepared to transfer power to civilians.

After all, he proclaimed the yusin constitution in 1972 which was intended to ensure his permanent presidency.

So, there is no guarantee that Chon Du Hwan loyal to Pak will step down from office after serving the first 7-year term.

Both Pak and Chon repeatedly assured that they had no political ambition. But both usurped the post of president by force.

It is clear that he is clinging to power as passionately as Pak did, in view of his thinking and the action he has taken for a complete seizure of power.

He has eliminated all the opposition forces and formed his private party to ensure his permanent presidency.

History shows that without people's confidence any regime will be short-lived.

U.S. Error

The successive U.S. administrations failed to take proper policies toward Korea since World War II, let alone the Reagan administration.

As soon as Reagan took office, he invited Chon Du Hwan to Washington to express his full endorsement of the Chon junta, and utilized it as a symbol of "peace through strength".

Both Reagan and Chon share the belief that nothing can be done without "strength."

Reagan and his administration think that the cause of their defeat in Vietnam, Iran and Nicaragua lies in the U.S. failure to carry through the "policy of positions of strength."

Their argument is more emotional than sane and does not hold water. They have not learned any lessons of history.

Nobody with a good sense of the world will subscribe to the notion that the Americans were defeated in Vietnam, Iran or Nicragua because of their failure to push a "policy of positions of strength."

The root cause of the American defeat is their failure to give any thought to the demand of the people there and admit their right to self-determination.

Despite all this, Reagan still intends to hold on to south Korea as a U.S. colony and military base and to bolster the Chon Du Hwan military junta, instead of listening to the voices of the broad masses of the south Korean people longing for democracy and their country's reunification.

Reagan never minds that Chon is a military fascist rarely found in history so long as he only serves the interests of the United States.

The U.S.–south Korea joint communique published on Feb. 2 bespoke Uncle Sam's real intentions.

In the joint communique, the Reagan administration placed top priority on the security of south Korea and promised to increase military aid to Seoul.

In fact, the Reagan administration gave no damn about human rights violations in south Korea or about the strong demand for democracy of the people in that part of Asia.

This shows Reagan's character as it is.

In his eyes, he can only see things in terms of white and red. All the other colors except for white look red in his eyes.

Japan dances to Reagan's tune. The Japanese find it a little bit difficult openly to express military support for the Chon junta, because of the limitation on it imposed by the Constitution and their past invasion of Korea. But they avow themselves to boost political and economic aid to the junta. Tokyo is pressured to do so by Washington.

The integration of the United States, Japan and south Korea is deepening more than ever before with increased assistance to Seoul by its major two allies.

Reagan and the ruling circles of Japan would be woefully deluded if they think that the Chon regime is sufficiently stable.

Chon Du Hwan faces a serious economic situation and is not supported unanimously by the political, business and religious circles, the press, or even by the military.

Most south Koreans feel hatred toward him. Their hatred is getting stronger as the days go by, and will never vanish.

If the Reagan administration continues to back the Chon junta discarded by the people, people's anti-American sentiments may be heated to the point of outburst.

Now, Chon Du Hwan walks on air after a successful visit to Washington and his inauguration as "formal" president. But there is no more stage to go to. His days are numbered.

Chon Du Hwan has taken suppressive and deceitful policies by turns. His true intentions behind them are already clear to the public.

He will make desperate but futile efforts to cover up his ambition for power. After all, his fate will be the same as his virtual godfather Pak Jung Hi, Pahlavi and Somoza.

This is the necessary course of history.

Seoul's New Laws

(From Page 5)

the President and its Chairman or one third of the members." (*Article 4, Chapter 1*)

Second, a presidential nominee may order a council meeting into an executive session, and make its proceedings secret: "The Legislative Council shall make public its proceedings. However, in the case the Chairman requires a closed-door session for the sake of national security, its proceedings shall not be to the public." (*Paragraph 1, Article 32, Chapter 5*); and "The proceedings of a secret meeting shall not be made public." (*Paragraph 2, Article 32, Chapter 5*)

Third, under the new law, the Legislative Council or its committees are empowered to conduct an investigation on a matter presented before itself whenever they deem it relevant and to demand the administrative organization, conducting an on-the-spot inspection, submit documents or reports: "The Legislative Council or the Committees can conduct an investigation on a matter presented before itself relating to national politics and demand the administrative authorities concerned submit documents or reports directly related to the discussion of the case." (*Paragraph 1, Article 44, Chapter 6*); and "When organs concerned receives a request made by the Council or the Committees, they shall comply immediately." (*Paragraph 3, Article 44, Chapter 6*)

Fourth, a petition or an application made by the people is bound to be ignored by the Council: "A petition which intervenes with a court proceeding or debases the dignity of an official organ shall not be received." (*Paragraph 2, Article 45, Chapter 6*)

Fifth, the Legislative Council for National Security is empowered to amend the provisions or regulations of the law: "The Legislative Council can remodel the regulations and rules on business routine as it so requires." (*Article 50, Chapter 8*)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION LAW

Gen. Chon Du Hwan insists that the Fifth Republic should prevent a new leader from long-time office and called for a peaceful transfer of presidential power. The law composed of 204 provisions and 6 supplements, may puts strict regulations and penalties with regard to the proceedings of presidential or electoral college elections and campaign activities of any non-party candidates.

The new law maintains a rubber-stamp electrol college named National Conference for Unification, a legacy from Pak Jung Hi – indirect election. This is designed to keep the incumbent in power indefinitely, while preserving a facade of an election.

(Continued from page 2)

murderer without parallel in the world as democracy incarnate cannot be construed otherwise than a jargon revealing his political ignorance, declared the commentary.

"Anyway, it was very rare among the successive Japanese prime ministers to openly take sides with such despicable puppet as traitor Chon Du Hwan like Suzuki," said the paper.

Suzuki's utterances lifted a corner of the curtain to reveal the scheme of the Japanese authorities to hasten their reinvasion of south Korea, following the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea, with such mangy military fascist rogue as traitor Chon Du Hwan as the guide.

In praising traitor Chon Du Hwan, the most despicable fascist murderer, putting himself to shame, Suzuki sought to deliver from the predicament the south Korean puppets utterly isolated from and rejected by the world people and keep a tighter control on them as the guide of aggression.

The protestation of Suzuki that "democratisation will be further accelerated" in south Korea with the establishment of the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime" is as foolish a jargon as the claim of the U.S. in the days of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship that south Korea was "a show window of democracy."

The main purpose of the Japanese authorities in defending the south Koreans and tightening aggressive tieup with them is to restore their old position of the colonial ruler in south Korean by stepping up their political, economic and military intrusion into south Korea at faster pace.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.